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— at least he never fails to do full justice to all that deserves praise. The work opens with an interesting survey of the changes that have taken place in Paris during the last ten years. A chapter entitled "What is the Cost, and who pays," ably presents instructive statistics, while in succeeding chapters on "Garrison and Camp," "Terrestrial Providence and its Drawbacks," "Terrestrial Providence and its Advantages," the author evinces more than mere surface knowledge of his subject, as he discusses at some length the systematic intermeddling of the present government of France in all things,—the fertilizing system which has of late years produced such a sudden hothouse growth in every branch of industry. But by far the most valuable portion of the work is that devoted to the effects of the new international commercial treaties between France and England. The "Flaneur" gives an amusing sketch of the feelings of the population at the first flood of cheap English goods,—of their satisfaction on instituting the comparison with their own finer fabrics. Never did English manufacturers more grossly miscalculate than in blunderingly seizing upon that opportunity to rid themselves of what they could not sell at home. They failed completely in introducing a "fashion" for their articles when it would have been so easy, and now they must bear the penalty till time shall have worn off the first unfavorable impression.

We could wish the "Flaneur" had stopped here, and not endeavored to speak on the present literary aspects of France. He evidently was not at home here, and he had said enough on other topics not to betray his want of information on what no one would have asked of him. With this exception, his book is deserving of all praise.

5. — *Mémoires d'un Mormon*. Par L. A. BERTRAND. Paris : Dentu. 1862. 12mo. pp. 323.

M. BERTRAND is the first native French convert to the faith of the Latter-Day Saints who has published an account of his conversion and his experience. He writes in the sincerity and earnestness of thorough conviction, assured that the institutions, morality, comfort, and promise of the Mormon religion are the best ever given to man. He has no misgivings about the mission or inspiration of the Prophet Joseph, and he accepts the word of this seer as the unquestionable and sublime voice of the Most High. For the living President of the Church, Brigham, the Wise and the Holy, (whom he does not, like M. Isambart, style *Le Jeune*,) he has unbounded veneration. All gifts and graces are centred in this King of the Saints. He is

orator, statesman, magistrate, and oracle, not only by office, but in genius and character. His despotism is absolute, and M. Bertrand rejoices in the fact, for it is a fraternal and paternal despotism. It is to this French devotee a pleasing thought that there is only *one party* among the Mormons. They are blessed with universal suffrage. Their democracy is complete. But, happily, they all and always vote in one way, and vote just as their prophet expects them to vote. There is absolute unanimity; nor would any dissenting voice be tolerated. He who should give a recusant vote would be cast out of the Church as an impious apostate.

M. Bertrand is a hearty apologist for the Mormon polygamy. His descriptions of the industry, the morals, the growth, and the resources of the Mormon people agree substantially with those of M. Rémy, whose elaborate work came recently under our notice. His view of the future of the people, as might be expected, is quite different. It is not a superstition which is doomed to fade and fall, but the great church of promise, which is to redeem the world and to endure forever. M. Bertrand sees immense hope for the Saints in the convulsions of the present time, in the decay of other religions, and especially in the breaking up of the American Union. He has no doubt that they will take possession of their earliest abode in Missouri, and build there a temple such as the world has never seen. America first, and then the Old World, are destined to pass into the hands of the people of God. As an apostle of Mormonism in his native land, he has thus far had indifferent success. The government has not favored his projects. The clergy of every sect have used their influence against him. His preaching has been suppressed. His liberty has been in danger. The converts are few, and no large body of recruits has been sent from the capital of the civilized world to the New Jerusalem of the Desert. Yet his confidence is strong; he believes in the Lord and his Prophet; and he is ready for any suffering and any sacrifice. He can console himself for slow progress and ill success in his mission by the interest which his well-written volume will be sure to excite.

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6. — *L'Époque des Maccabées. Histoire du Peuple Juif depuis le Retour de l'Exil jusqu'à la Destruction de Jérusalem.* Par J. AUGUSTIN BOST. Paris, Strasbourg, et Genève: Veuve Berger Levrault et Fils. 1862. 12mo. pp. ix. and 429.

EMULOUS of the fame and the success of M. Michel Nicolas, another Protestant minister of France, M. J. Augustin Bost has followed the history of the *opinions* of the Jews in the "intermediate" period